



BICCCA



BIOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN CALIFORNIA

An Overview



Terry L. Root
Woods Institute
of the Environment
Stanford University





The Focus:

**Senior Grad Students and
Postdoctoral Fellows**

The Purpose:

- 1. Cohort of interdisciplinary scientist**
- 2. Comfortable with uncertainty**
- 3. Encourage creative solutions**

- 4. Research focus on manager needs**
- 5. Connect managers with scientists**
- 6. Foster communication skill**
 - Among scientists**
 - With managers & policy makers**
 - Interesting to general public**
- 7. Write an edited book**



Mentors:

Kim Hall, Michigan State University

Mark Herzog, PRBO Conservation Science

Chrissy Howell, Prbo Conservation Science

36 Applications

UC, Berkeley	10	UC, Riverside	2
UC, Davis	8	UC, Santa Cruz	2
Stanford Univ.	5	UC, San Diego	1
UC, Irvine	3	UC, Los Angeles	1
UC, Santa Barbara	3	San Francisco State	1

Graduate Students 25

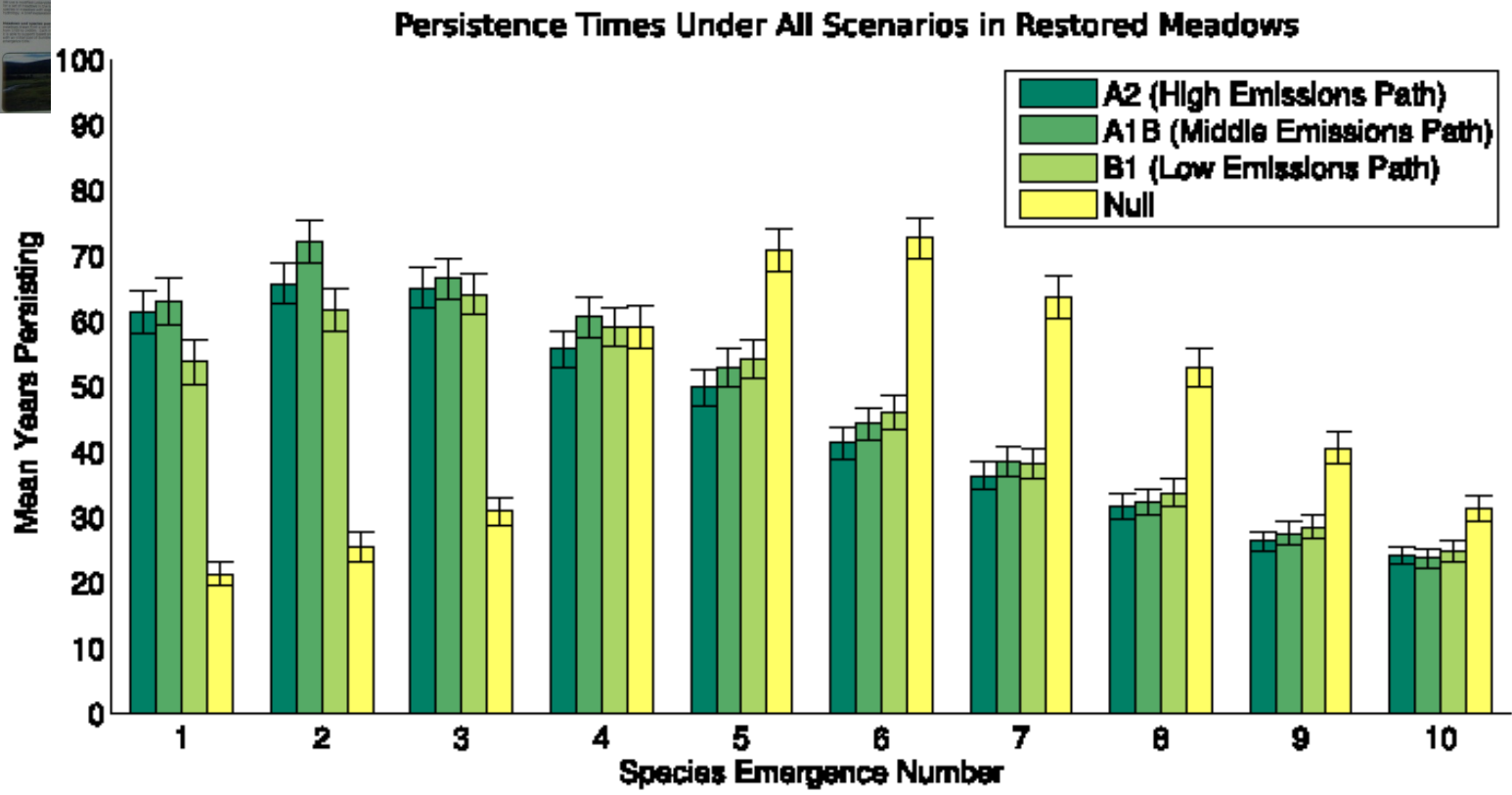
Postdoctoral Fellows 11



Alden Griffith, UCSC



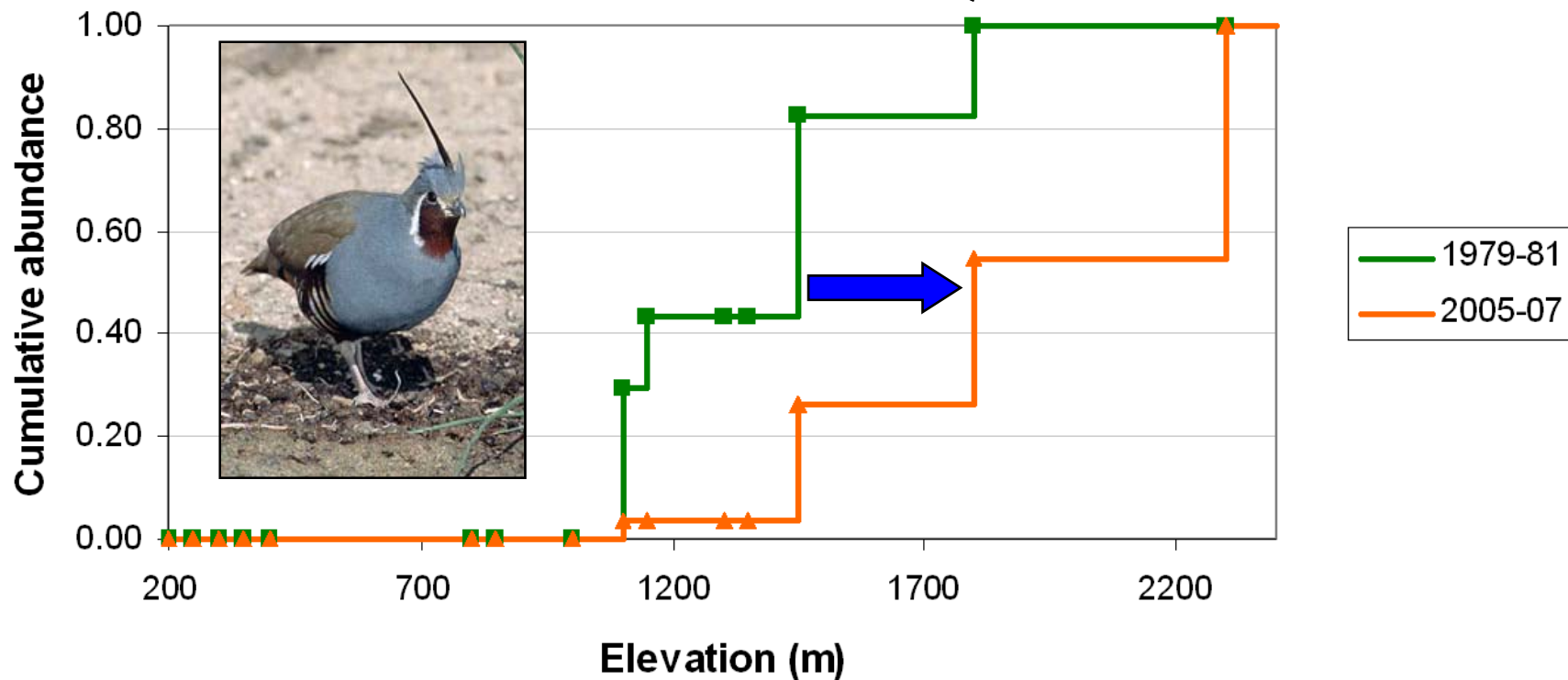
Brendan Colloran, SFState





Lori Hargrove, UC Riverside

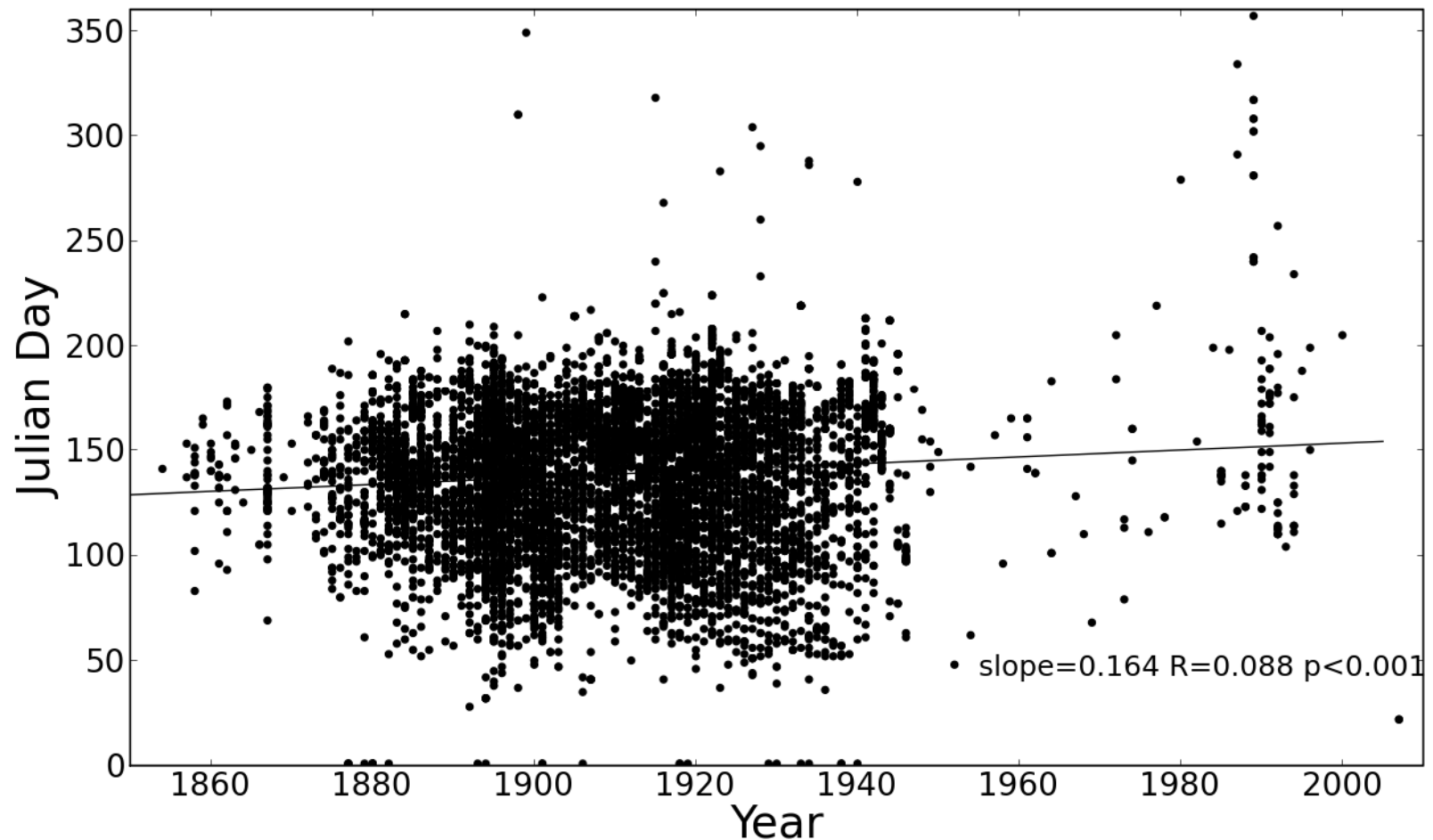
Upward shift in elevational distribution: Mountain Quail





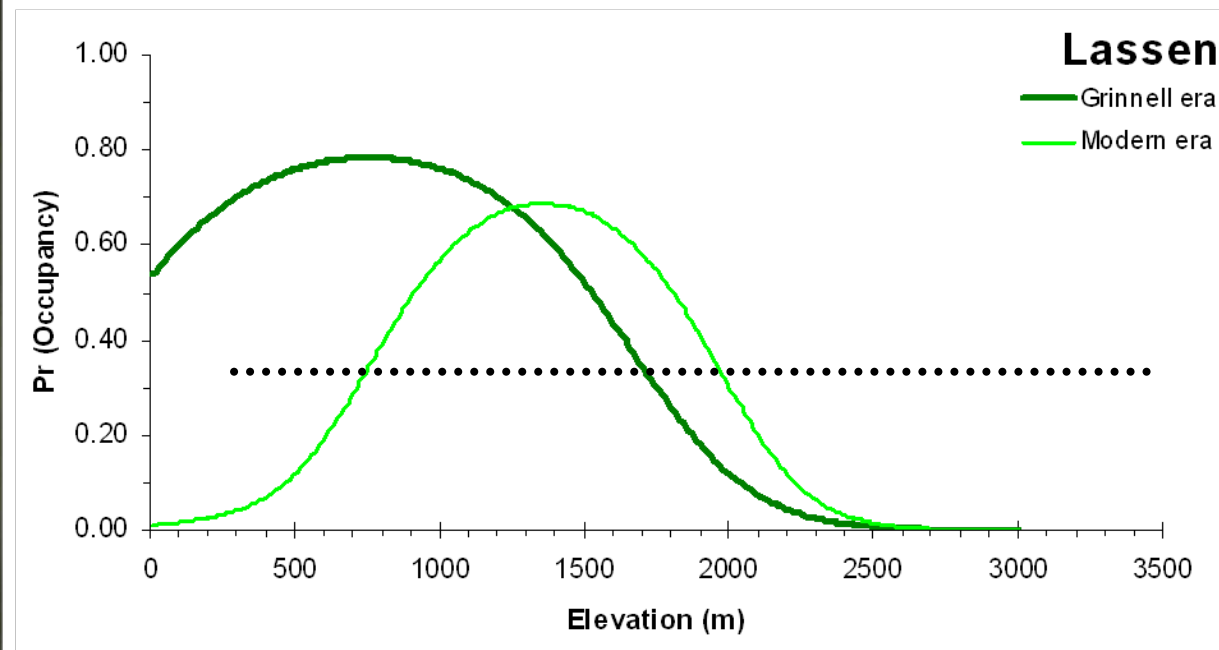
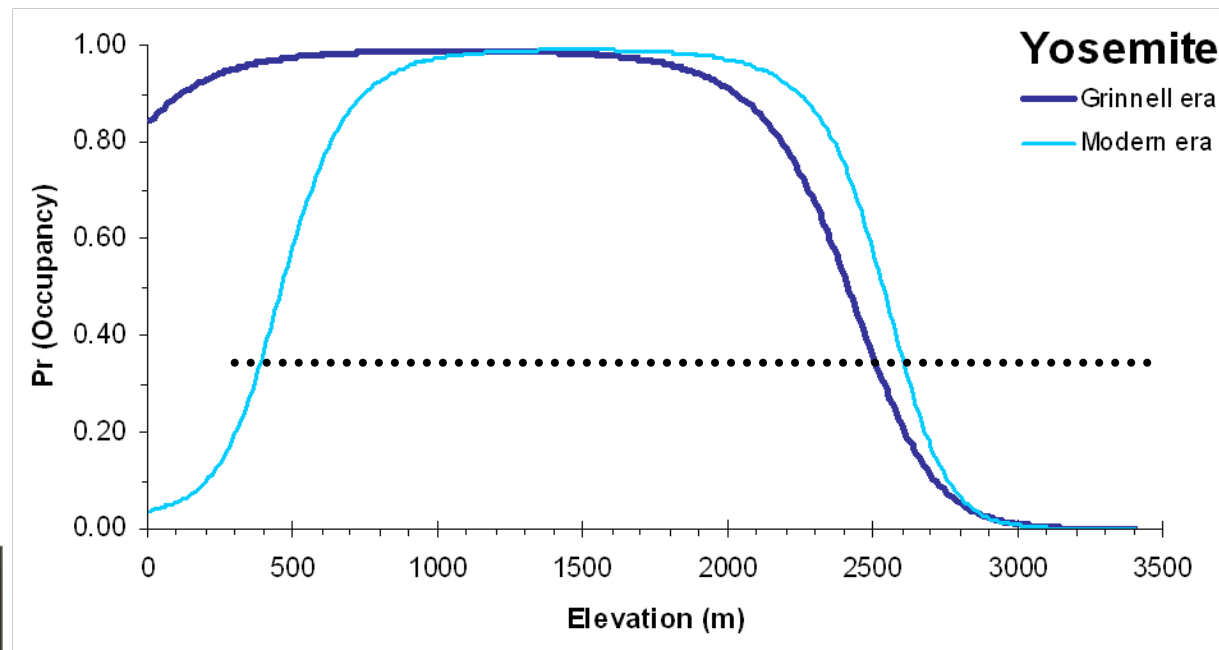
Judsen Bruzgul, Stanford University

Laying Date for CA Birds





Morgan Tingley
UC Berkeley





Jeff Dorman
UC, Berkeley

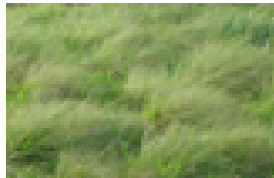




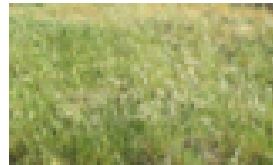
Laurie Koteen, UC, Berkeley

Ecosystem Change in California Grasslands: Effects of Species Invasion on Climate

California grasslands have undergone a dramatic shift from



Native Perennial
Grasses



Exotic Annual
Grasses

Across ten million acres of grassland habitat.

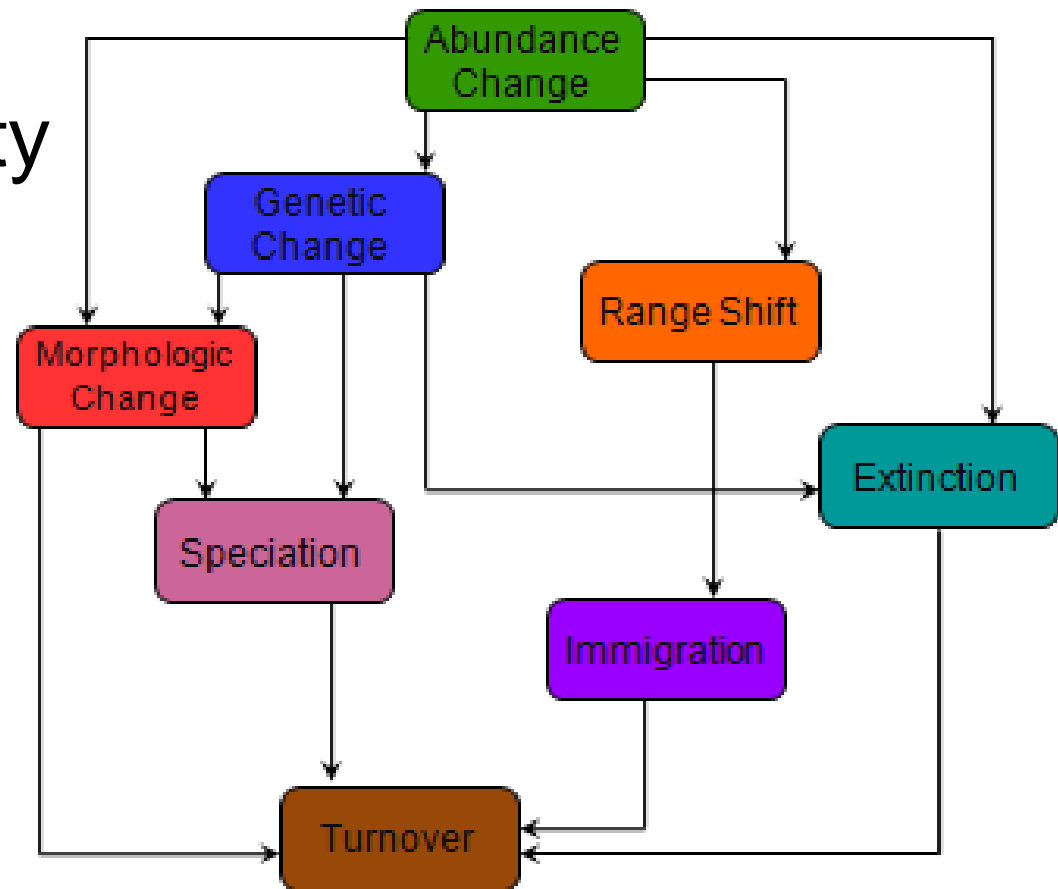
Resulting in...

- A transfer of approximately 5 tons per hectare of carbon from terrestrial storage to the atmosphere at the sites investigated.
- A decrease in surface albedo, causing an increase in midday summer temperatures of up to 6°C (11°F).
- A reduction in latent heat flux (evaporation) during the summer months and an increase in sensible heat flux.



Biotic Responses to Climate Change

Jessica Blois,
Stanford University



Two key paths of action

“Big picture” actions

Premise: If CO₂ emissions are not reduced, there will be few opportunities for adaptation over the long term.

- Take advantage of opportunities to convince the public and policymakers to act to reduce emission rates.

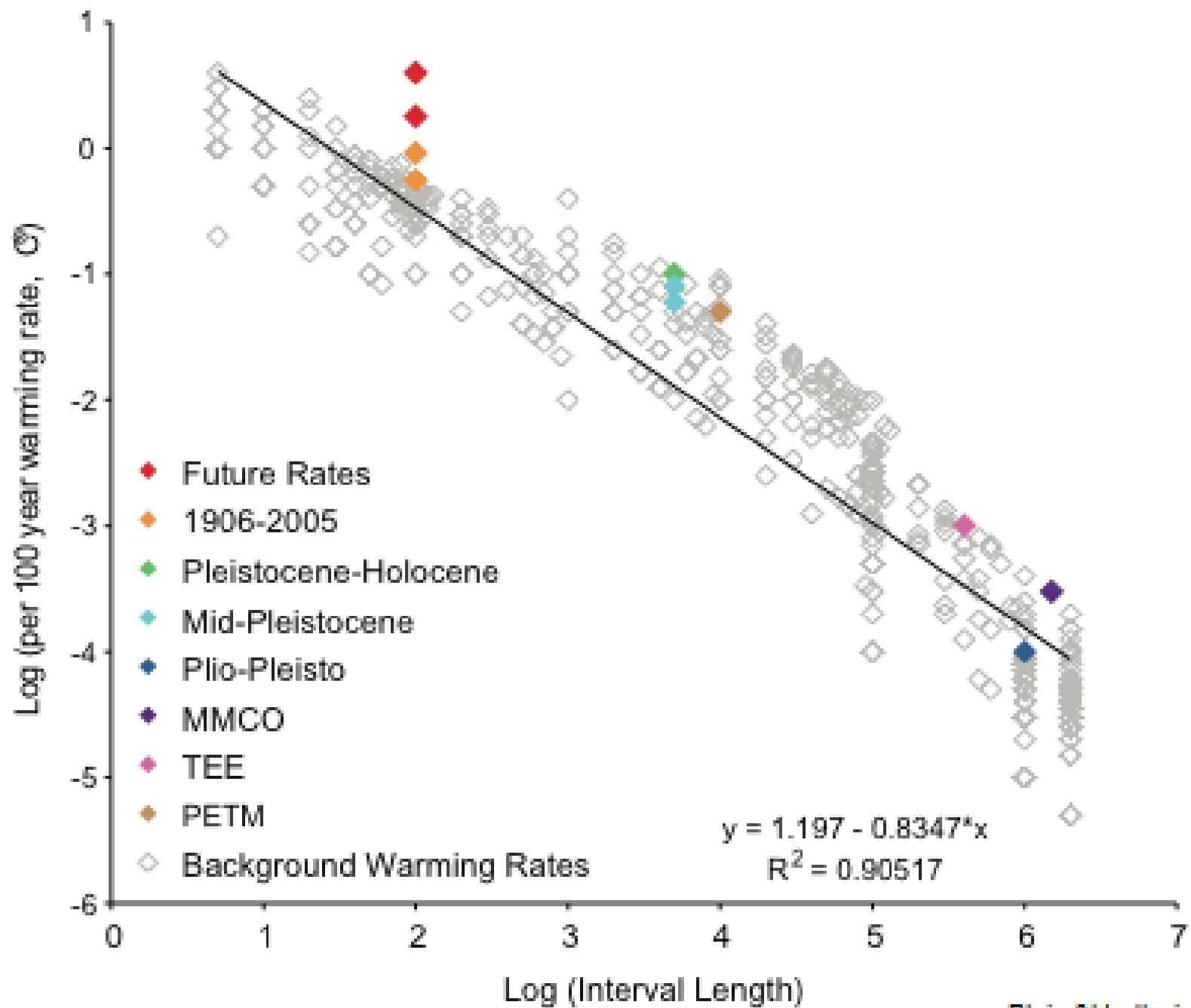
“Local management” actions

Premise: Species have and will continue to respond to changes in climate, sometimes in unpredictable ways.

- Work with managers and policy-makers to support key functions and ecological processes, build in flexibility, and expect surprises.

Zooplankton Response to Climate Change in the California Current





Goal – Help participants:

- Become climate change pro-active:
 - Link theory and practice
 - Facilitate creative solutions
- Quantify uncertainty
- Communicate
- Develop a network

- found that the invasive plant, cheatgrass, is capable of rapid population growth (doubling in one year) at high elevations along the edge of the eastern Sierra Nevada.
- found nonlinear and complicated effects of climate at this elevation in contrast to previous studies at low elevation. This highlights the layers of complexity that we're dealing with when looking at how climate change may affect invasions.